

SPEECH WAS STOPPED

Objection to Pettigrew's Remarks in the Senate.

CONTRARY TO PARLIAMENTARY LAW

Allen Again Attacks Secretary Gage's Course.

VARIOUS BILLS PASSED

In the Senate today a resolution offered by Mr. Harris (Kan.) calling upon the Secretary of the Interior to manage the papers and records of the late Secretary of the Interior, John D. McDonald, was passed.

Mr. Allen (Neb.) offered a resolution that a committee of nine members of the Senate be appointed to make an investigation of the transactions between the Treasury Department and the National City and Hankins banks of New York and other banks since March 4, 1897, and also to investigate the part of the old custom house property in New York.

Mr. Aldrich objected, and the resolution went over.

The debate on the Philippine question, introduced by Mr. Pettigrew when he offered a resolution yesterday to print as a public document a compilation of matter known as "The Philippine Commission," was begun by the calling up of the resolution.

Mr. Lodge, chairman of the Philippine commission, desired to know what was contained in the document.

Mr. Pettigrew in reply said that the proposed document was a compilation of articles from the Philippine Commission, the Anti-Imperialist League of Washington, D. C., in comment upon the report of the Philippine Commission.

Mr. Lodge said he would like to see the document. "It is not for me to say whether the document shall or shall not be printed."

Resuming, Mr. Pettigrew said he desired to read the people through the plan he had adopted of securing the publication of the matter he offered in the form of a document.

The great journals of the country will not publish what transpires here and the people can be reached only through the plan I have adopted.

Mr. Pettigrew was proceeding with some remarks when Mr. Gallinger made the point of order that no question be debated under the rules before 2 p. m. if objection be made.

The chair (Mr. Frye) sustained the point of order.

"I do not care," said Mr. Pettigrew, "to object to the calling of the chair, but it is a departure from the customs, practices and rulings of the Senate."

Mr. Hoar maintained that the chair's ruling was correct. It was not, he said, a matter of courtesy but of parliamentary right.

Debate upon the parliamentary question was continued until 2 p. m. when Mr. Pettigrew withdrew his objection.

On motion of Mr. Chandler it was decided that the Senate should adjourn from today until Monday.

Postmaster's Salary Increased. After the passage of a bill increasing the salary of the postmaster of Washington to \$5,000 a year and some minor measures, Mr. Allen resumed his speech, begun yesterday, on the statement of Secretary Gage concerning his relations with the National City and Hankins banks of New York.

At 2 o'clock the financial bill was laid before the Senate and no senator was prepared to speak upon it.

Mr. Chandler gave notice that Wednesday next at the conclusion of morning business he would call up the Quay case, at which time Mr. Turley (Tenn.) would address the Senate upon it.

Sympathy for Boers. Mr. Pettigrew offered the resolution extending the sympathy of the Senate to the Boers previously introduced by Mr. Mason and gave notice that he would speak upon it on Monday.

The Senate then, at 2:40 p. m., on motion of Mr. Davis, went into executive session.

The House today. As soon as the Senate went into executive session The Hague peace treaty was taken up. Considerable time was consumed in reading the document.

THE HOUSE. The House spent some time today in considering minor bills on the calendar. A bill was passed authorizing the levee board of New Orleans to change the levee line of the Mississippi river at New Orleans.

A bill was passed granting the Natchez railroad the right to build a bridge across the Red river, Louisiana.

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A bill was passed granting additional right of way to the Allegheny Valley Company.

Philippine Commission Report. The President's message transmitting the Philippine commission's report was received and referred to the insular committee.

Consideration of the Indian appropriation bill was then resumed.

Mr. Bartlett then made a speech on the southern question in reply to Mr. Linney.

GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER.

Verdict of Jury in case of Wooster Johnson.

The trial of Worster Johnson, alias Worster Clark, charged with the murder of Emanuel Dodson last June, which was begun yesterday in Criminal Court No. 1 before Justice Claiborne and a jury, was continued today.

The entire morning session was occupied by counsel in the argument of the case. The defense offered for the defense were granted by the court: That "Before the jury can convict the defendant as indicted they must be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that he killed Dodson with malice aforethought and without justifiable excuse."

"The jury are instructed that if they believe the circumstances were such as to furnish reasonable ground for the belief of the defendant for apprehending a design on the part of the deceased to take his life or do him serious bodily harm, and the defendant had reasonable ground for believing the danger imminent, that such design would be accomplished, although the evidence was false and there was in fact no such design, the defendant would be justified in killing his assailant."

The jury returned a verdict that if they believe, from the testimony, that Johnson was attacked by Dodson without having provoked him, and that the attack was made with a deadly weapon, and that Johnson was then about to kill him or do him some serious bodily harm; and if the jury further believe that Johnson was the only person who reasonably means at his command to avert the threatened danger, and that he only fired the shot in self-defense, not actuated by malice, and did not intend to kill, the jury should find him not guilty of the crime of murder, but guilty of the crime of manslaughter.

Two other prayers offered by the defense were refused by the court.

Upon the reassembling of the court after recess Mr. S. D. Truitt of counsel for Johnson made the opening argument for the defense, and the case was then continued in the delivery of his remarks, and was followed by Mr. Ashley M. Gould for the government. Mr. Gould spoke less than half an hour.

Mr. Truitt made the closing argument for the defense.

At 2 o'clock United States Attorney Anderson began the closing argument for the prosecution and closed at twenty-five minutes past 2.

The jury then retired for deliberation of the jury to the fact, among other things, that the killing of Dodson by Johnson was premeditated, and that the killing was done with a deadly weapon, and that the killing was done with malice aforethought, and that the killing was done without justifiable excuse.

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There were circumstances when shooting was necessary, and it was for the jury to consider if such was the case with the present trial.

Justice Claiborne closed his charge shortly before 3 o'clock, and the jury retired to consider their verdict.

The jury at 3:10 o'clock returned a verdict of manslaughter.

ANSON AND MCGRAW PLEADED. Satisfaction Interview With Philadelphia Capitalists.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. PHILADELPHIA, February 2.—George H. Reger, who represents the local capitalists, together with Anson and McGraw, the new association committee, met a representative of the Union Traction Company and others interested in the project to put a base ball club here at 11 o'clock this morning.

The situation was thoroughly canvassed, and the capitalists agreed to be satisfied. The backers asked for twenty-four hours to make certain inquiries. This is thought to be for the purpose of ascertaining whether a certain lot can be leased from the city.

George Reger said, after the conference: "Our people are thoroughly satisfied with the condition of the new association, but we have an unexpected obstacle to be surmounted. The city will not give us a guarantee of appearance for a trial court."

Anson said after the meeting: "The prospect of locating a club in Philadelphia is brighter at present than at any other time. It is entirely in the hands of the city. The people behind the Philadelphia deal appear to be in dead earnest, and I do not see how the thing can fail."

This statement was corroborated by McGraw, who was present at the meeting. He expressed the hope that the legislation this morning and denied that his trip had any connection with the association. He said he had returned here for a purely personal reason.

The meeting was attended by George Reger, who made a detailed statement of the condition of the local end. He said he felt reasonably sure that the money would be forthcoming tomorrow.

The object of this afternoon's meeting was to complete the organization and enable the delegates to return home.

FOUR CHILDREN PERISH IN FIRE. Parents Left Them in House, Which Burned Down.

NEW YORK, February 2.—The house of George Winans at Bostonsville, West Chester county, was destroyed by fire last night, and four of Winans's children, whose ages were from two to eight years, were burned to death.

The parents left home yesterday afternoon, leaving the children in the house to take care of themselves. In some way the house caught fire. It was a frame structure, and stood alone in an isolated place.

As far as can be learned, no one knew of the fire until Winans returned home last night. He found the house burning and his children perished.

Search was made for the children, but no trace of the youngsters could be found. They were probably given up as lost. There is little doubt that they perished in the burning building.

RESPECT TO GERMANY'S WISHES. Steamers Not to Be Searched Except Under Grave Suspicion.

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He explained that the government understood that there should be no search at Allen or at points more distant from the coast of war. There was nothing to prevent the shipping of contraband from intervening ports. The government, he added, had not surrendered any right, but on the representations of the German government and assurances of the mail companies, Great Britain had agreed, pending further arrangement, not to arrest mail ships, except on the gravest suspicions.

Narrow Escape of Chief Swenke. CHICAGO, February 2.—Fire Chief Swenke had a narrow escape from death early today in the burning factory of the Rauch Furniture Manufacturing Company. The veteran head of the department was overcome by smoke and fell unconscious in the room of the office on the fourth floor. Members of Engine Company No. 7 bore Chief Swenke from the building just in time to save his life.

COEUR D'ALENE INVESTIGATION. Governor and Auditor of Idaho and Gen. Merriam Summoned Here.

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MANY LOCAL BILLS

Action on a Number of Important Measures.

SENATE DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEET

All-Night Cars on Certain Lines Favored.

FAVORABLE REPORTS. The Senate committee on the District of Columbia today held an important meeting and took action on a number of important local measures.

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HALL OF RECORDS NEEDED

Chairman Mercer Trying to Find the Amount of Space Required.

Imperative Demand for a Fireproof Building for Storage of Documents Belonging to Government.

The chiefs of several executive departments of the government have been trying from time to time for a number of years to induce Congress to provide in this city a fireproof building for the storage of valuable documents belonging to different branches of the government.

Chairman Mercer of the House committee on public buildings and grounds has recently been in communication with the heads of departments to ascertain the amount of space each would probably require. This was with a view of determining what size building should be provided if Congress decides to take up the subject at this session, which is probable.

Mr. Mercer received a letter today from Secretary of War, which says: "The leader of the government, these records and documents, which are of priceless value and importance to the government, are in many instances stored in places where they are exposed to fire, besides taking up valuable room."

The necessity for an all-night schedule was proposed by Mr. McMillan and was approved by all the members of the committee present.

The opinion was generally expressed that the city has no right to have its city cars run all night, as the street cars of other cities of an equal population.

Former Difficulties Removed. When the question of all-night cars has been agitated in years past the difficulty of giving such a service with horses as a motive power, or later with cable, were urged as a reason why the demand on the part of citizens should not be complied with.

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The governor and the auditor have accepted service by wire. Their presence is required in the investigation of the Coeur d'Alene mining troubles.

THE FIRST REPORT

Philippine Commission Present Their Conclusions.

SENT TO SENATE BY PRESIDENT by the Members.

SOME RECOMMENDATIONS. The first half of the report of the Philippine commission, which was delivered to President McKinley yesterday afternoon, was read to the Senate this afternoon.

It is signed by Jacob C. Schurman, president; George Dewey, Chas. Denby and Dean C. Worcester. It gives a full description of the efforts made by the commission while at Manila to terminate the insurrection and secure pacification of the islands.

A paper is devoted to the population of the Philippines and is followed by a paper descriptive of the different races that populate the archipelago.

The report is then treated in the order given: Education, government, the judicial system, naval matters, the clergy and religious orders, the currency, the Chinese in the Philippines, public health. The volume also contains a large number of exhibits, consisting of the preliminary report already furnished to the President, a copy of President McKinley's instructions to the commission, a copy of the proclamation issued by the commission at Manila, April 1, 1898, and a number of letters written by the Philippine emissaries and sent to the commission at Manila, relating to the subject of a territorial government.

There are also several drafts of constitutions proposed by prominent Filipinos, one for a republic, one for a Philippine republic constitution. Another constitution is that prepared for the island of Negros. A third paper on government is that prepared by a distinguished native of the islands. There is also presented a scheme of government outlined by the Philippine emissaries. The other exhibit is a list of the monastic holdings of the Philippines and a scheme for a sanitary board.

A Territorial Government. It presents the conclusions reached by the commission on matters pertaining to the Philippines, its view of industrial, social and economic conditions, and an elaborate plan of government. The commission declares its belief that at present the islands need the protection of the United States.

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FINANCE AND TRADE

Marked Improvement in the Entire Stock List.

RAILROADS LED THE ADVANCE. Steel Issues Were Also in Good Demand Again.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. NEW YORK, February 2.—The reviving interest in the stock market which showed earlier in the week in the industrial department extended to the railway list today, with a decided influence on prices. The demand for the investment shares was followed by a considerable covering movement in various parts of the list.

New York Central, Erie, and the other lines under liberal dealings, and the granger issues moved up in sympathy with this demand.

In the latter group a short interest formed the basis for the improvement.

Around the noon hour Southern Pacific, Baltimore and Ohio and the lower priced shares were taken up under a mixed volume of business.

The feeling around the board room was more optimistic than for some time, but it was thought that the advance had been a trifle rapid, and might not hold.

Traders sold a few stocks to take profits, but it was not apparent that these sales had any effect on the market.

There was only a very moderate interest in the volume of commission business, but the return of the public to the market was a sign of a better feeling.

Cheap money and a better recognition of the meaning of the trunk line consolidation and the desire to bring about a good spring market. Such a measure essential to the plans of the large interests, and this being so, the rise may come in the political arguments of the skeptical.

The idea of an advancing market during a campaign year is not popular in quarters short of stock or where the desire to keep short may be yielded to at a lower level. Should a rise come there will be plenty of stocks to sell, but the market is in a better position than it was a few days ago.

The steel stocks reflect an occasional selling, but there is no abatement of the confidence in the group. Dividends are being earned on a large scale, and for another year a remarkable showing is practically assured.

The buying of Tennessee Coal and Iron forced the